

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Sheriff and Tax Collector..... M. P. Hays.
County Clerk, Auditor and
Recorder..... John D. Murphy.
Treasurer..... C. I. Hays.
District Attorney..... J. J. Welch.
Assessor..... A. P. Sayre.
Superintendent of Schools..... William Coleman.
Board of Supervisors..... W. H. Boyd.
Superior, Second District..... Andrew Arild.
Superior, Third District..... W. H. Boyd.
Superior, Fourth District..... Henry A. Pitts.
Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions
at the County Jail, Bridgeport, on the First
Monday of January, April and July, and the
Fourth Monday of September.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SUCCESSFUL SOCIALISM.

A Peculiar and Prosperous Community of Iowa.

Although it was started as an experiment, the Colony has given and has been a remarkable success.

Most socialistic experiments in this country have failed, but there are a few remarkable exceptions, says the St. Louis Republic. One of these is situated in Iowa county, Ia., and is called the Amana society, or Community of True Inspiration. This socialistic society has stood the test of time, for it is very nearly as old as the state of Iowa. Indeed, it traces its early beginning back to the German Pietists of the seventeenth century. But in this country and in Iowa it was incorporated in 1839.

This society is a shining example. It has succeeded. It numbers now about seventeen hundred souls and they are all healthy and happy and fast growing rich. They own some twenty-five thousand acres of land, all cultivated up to the highest notch and well supplied with live stock, and they have mills and manufactories of almost every description. They carry on these many enterprises with the energy and skill of a people who believe that all must work. Not even the old are exempt from the universal law. You may visit Amana society any day except Sunday and you will find everybody at work, one equal to the other, men and women, some in the fields or vineyards, some in the factories, and a large contingent, most of these women, as it happens, in the large co-operative kitchens, where the meals are served. They are "brothers" and "sisters" together, as they say. They all eat the same food, wear the same blue jeans or blue calico, live in houses equally free from paint, and when they die each one is given the same kind of a wooden slab to mark his resting place. A few do, indeed, possess their own families, but even this is discouraged, and a life of celibacy held up instead as the highest ideal.

They are a simple, plain folk, but they are always apparently contented and happy. A visitor will be surprised to find so large a proportion of old people among them, for very few die of youth or middle age, and few are ever sick. There are no cases of nervous prostration here, and insanity and suicide are unknown. Nor has any member of the community ever killed a fellow man.

This appears like a beautiful illustration of the good things attendant upon socialism and M. Zola's panacea of "incessant work," and it seems too good for the sake of the theory that the Amanites do not base their success upon these principles. They claim, rather, that socialism and "incessant work" are only the means by which they attain a higher good. This higher good is freedom in observing their own religion.

This religion of theirs, however, is so pure and beautiful that one readily sees it is a potent factor of their success. Like their lives, it is without embellishment or show. It teaches them to speak the truth, to do no murder, not even in war, to love one another, and to listen often for the "inward voice" of revelation. Thus they live like the patriarchs of old, "a peculiar people," not for the sake of experiment, but because they desire so to do, and with all their peculiarity they find themselves happy and prosperous.

THE PRAOTIOUS PERIWINKLE.
Canada's Veteran Marine Talks of His Eggs, Bottles and Trappings.
"Did you ever see periwinkles' eggs?" said the deacon, as he cast his line for snappers off Carnarvon. "Fishing last summer over at Broad channel, between Rockaway and that strip of land yonder, I pulled up some jointed strings, a foot or more in length, and as thick as a finger. I thought 'rattlesnakes' rattlers.' I asked an old fisherman aboard with me what I had got. 'Them's periwinkles' eggs,' he said, and pulling some of the little compartments open, showed me the eggs lying within like a golden pulp. Afterward he showed me places on the beach which were covered with the empty shells of the periwinkles, and he said me of the belief that young lobsters destitute of homes of their own took up their abode in these shells. "That reminded me that once upon a time while cruising with a friend about Jamaica bay we had caught a dozen periwinkles, and my friend had told me that they were young lobsters; so, in that belief, we took them home and cooked them. Although the shell looks like anything but a lobster's, the creature, when taken out of it, is so like a lobster in shape you might readily believe it to be one; but they were genuine periwinkles, far different in flavor and not nearly as good as lobsters. But it seems to be established on trustworthy authority that when a periwinkle crawls out of its shell, like a mail, to drag it along behind in its journeyings, the young lobster, with all its armor on and claws squared away for action, is apt to take up its quarters in the shell, crowding the rightful owner out of his house in a way that must be a great inconvenience if not ultimate destruction to him."

CHEAP TRAVEL.

An Agreeable Way of Going Across the Continent.

Tourist Parties That Make the Trip in a Speedy and Comfortable Manner at But Little Expense.

It is now possible to cross the continent to San Francisco and make friends on the way and have as jolly a time as when you cross the Atlantic on a fast liner in the same number of days, says the New York Sun. That did not used to be so. The old way was to take a numbered seat in a sleeping car and go through with the chance that no one but the conductor and the train newsboys would ever speak to you. The new way is by means of what are called tourists' excursions. They are run at second-class rates, but on the fastest time and with special cars. The conductors will take a first-class passenger if such a one should offer himself. There are at least two of these companies running personally conducting excursions over opposition lines and both advertise very low rates, and quick time. The cars are plenty good enough for anybody, but are not so ornate as the regular palace cars. In them the people start at New York or Boston and go through without changing, eating their meals in dining-cars out as far as Council Bluffs if they want to and stopping at dining stations along the rest of each route. A great many who push to the farthest extreme that economy which is the distinctive characteristic of such carloads carry their own fare with them in baskets and either buy nothing but tea and coffee or even make that for themselves on the road.

The passengers in the first-class coaches on the same trains are quickly made aware of the fact that their train carries these tourist parties, for they hear the laughter and singing and romping of the tourists, who by the end of the second day out are all acquainted with one another and bent on having a jolly and fraternal time. They share their delicacies, their paper-covered novels and their hopes and fears with one another, stream out of cars in great parties when there is a long stop, to gather flowers or to "take in a new town," and in all ways fraternize as though they had all known each other for years.

The circular of one of these excursion companies announces that it "guards its patrons against the presence of the immigrant and the untidy" and against the intrusion of the way passenger. Everything that will contribute to the general pleasure is welcomed, but nothing offensive is tolerated. Some of the cars have smoking-rooms, but if there is one without it the men, must go forward to the regular train smoker to enjoy their pipes and cigars. A special conductor goes with each party and saves the tourists the annoyance of being awakened to show their tickets during each night. The tourist cars look like regular sleepers in the row, being built on the same plan, but not finished with the same elegance. Unlike the immigrant sleepers, they are equipped with carpets, curtains, mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows, pillow cases, towels, combs, brushes, etc., requiring nothing of the kind to be furnished by the passenger. Each car has a stove for the making of tea and coffee, and each section can be fitted with an adjustable table. A uniformed colored porter accompanies each car to make up berths, keep the car clean and to make himself useful.

WHAT BECOMES OF SCRAP IRON.
Railroads Gather It Together to Be Sold in Pittsburgh and Elsewhere.

Nothing goes to waste on a big railroad, and every scrap of iron and much second-hand material is valued at a fixed price and carried on the books as so much stock on hand. The system followed by the railroad is a sample of many. The second-hand materials are gathered and placed in piles, regularly assorted. Then they are classified by the foreman and taken into stock by the storekeeper or assistant. There are regular schedules—one of material which can be used again, which is designated "second-hand," and an another of material which has to be melted before it can be used, which is known as "scrap."

The classes are arranged, says the Philadelphia City, something after the following order: Steel scrap, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, at prices ranging from \$30 a ton down; wrought iron, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; cast iron, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Even borings are taken into account, brass borings being credited at 5 cents per pound and brass scrap and copper at 12.

This material is shipped to division headquarters when a carload has accumulated. Here it is disposed of by the storekeeper on order of his chief, being shipped in carloads to big dealers in old metals in large cities. Much of it goes to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and such points. Orders for as high as \$500,000 pounds of one kind of material are occasionally received from single firms.

A PROCESSIONAL ANIMAL.

Man's Love of Parading in Company with His Fellow.

Apogee of a recent procession the Boston Transcript remarked: "Man is a procession animal. Whether he be high or low, rich or poor, it is his delight to array himself in long rows and assorted garments and to walk through miles of streets with swelling breast and more or less of martial step." This certainly is a curious thing, says the Rochester Post Express. No other animal, so far as we know, is fond of walking in procession with his brothers. To be sure, when embarking in the ark, "the animals quailed in two by two, the elephant and the kangaroo" (according to an apocryphal version), but the chances are that Noah and his sons drove them in. Sheep play "follow the leader," but they have no more system in their order of marching than birds have in their order of flying, and no more resemble a "procession" than does an excited flock of schoolgirls. But as soon as we get among men the fondness for marching is universal. In all nations and in all times men have marched in orderly array, kept time to the beat of music, and with head erect and glorious pride have rejoiced in their processions. They cannot get over it. They march and drill when there is no use or purpose in it. Even men who renounce the world to live lives of peace and holiness cannot resist the temptation to march. In orderly array they sing their chants; in solemn double or single file they march from cloister to chapel and back again. It seems to be natural to us, too. The smallest baby coos and claps its hands at a procession—or a funeral, which is the same thing—and as soon as the child is able to walk he beats his drum and waves his flag and marches in an imaginary row.

Perhaps some philosopher can explain this remarkable, this almost insane appearing tendency. Possibly it was our predisposition to maintain in large numbers, obedient to a single head; that gave us our power over non-marching animals; it may be one of our instinctive means of self-protection, just as our ability to laugh, to see a thing from a humorous standpoint, is a greater assistance to us in overcoming all mental annoyances without becoming absolutely morbid or insane. By the way, one of the scientific definitions of man is "a laughing animal;" another might be "a procession animal." Neither is very dignified or elevated, and yet we are sure that we are higher than the beasts, who neither laugh nor walk in solemn rows.

PHYSIQUE OF WOMEN.

Composite Statue in Anthropological Building Shows Many Defects.

The Anthropological building at the world's fair contains a composite statue showing the average physical development of six thousand American college girls. The exhibition has few single exhibits of greater interest and instructiveness to thoughtful people, says the New York Press. This composite figure should receive the careful attention of every father and mother who visits the fair.

For the statue shows many serious defects; faults which cannot fail to have a serious effect on the health of American women and the vigor and symmetry of their children. The pose of the figure is incorrect, showing that the great majority of the college girls did not know how to do one of the simplest and most vital things in the world; to stand gracefully and naturally erect. The chest is lamentably thin and narrow. The waist is too small. In many other respects grave physical imperfections exist.

The lesson which the statue enforces should be heeded by parents and instructors and by young women themselves. Much has been done in the physical culture of American girls. Much more remains to be done. The American young women of the present day are notably taller, stronger and more fully developed than their grandmothers were at the same age. They walk better, they spend more time in the open air and they take a great deal of wholesome gymnastic or calisthenic exercise where their mothers' mothers took none at all.

All this is highly encouraging. But the movement toward physical perfection which has auspiciously begun should be vigorously carried forward. The happiness of American girls and the welfare of generations yet to come demand this. Harmonious physical development means health, and health means beauty, the enjoyment of life and the ability to perform the duties of life without unnecessary hardship or suffering.

PRODUCTS OF THE STATES.

ARKANSAS in cotton stands fifth, in mules ninth, in lumber twelfth.

TEXAS is second in peanuts, third in live stock, ninth in cotton.

VIRGINIA is first in peanuts, second in tobacco and eighth in salt.

MARYLAND is second in fisheries, fourth in coal and seventh in tobacco.

NORTH CAROLINA is first in tar, second in copper, third in peanuts, fourth in rice.

ARIZONA is fifth in silver, eighth in sheep and live stock and ninth in gold product.

KENTUCKY is first in tobacco, fourth in whisky, sixth in hogs, eighth in rye and mules.

ALABAMA is fourth in cotton, fifth in molasses, sixth in sugar, seventh in rice, tenth in coal.

CONNECTICUT has thirty thousand farms. The tobacco product in 1890 was fourteen million pounds.

FLORIDA produces over fifty varieties of the orange. The annual crop is about two million and a quarter boxes.

SPORTING MATTERS.

One of the most interesting matches under the Queensberry rules is the one that has ended in the marriage of the marquis himself to Miss Weedon.

The settlers and ranchmen in the vicinity of Owen, Wyo., complain that stock is killed in great numbers by bears. Hunters are not after these animals, as there is no bounty for them.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S bear hunt, according to the Berlin papers, are deprived of all elements of danger by unskilled the bear and docking its teeth. A little chloroform would make the sport completely safe.

PROBABLY no one sportsman in a hundred knows what is the basis of measurement of gauge in shotguns, though every sportsman ought to know that as the number of the gauge increases the size of the bore decreases. The gauge is determined by the number of spherical leaden balls required to weigh a pound, any one of which will exactly fit the bore of the gun.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Babies and young children dressed in white are thought by medical men to be more susceptible to colds and infectious diseases than those clad in dark, warm colors.

A DOCTOR at Corpus Christi, Tex., recently grafted a piece of a rabbit's eye upon the injured optic of a ten-year-old boy and the operation bids fair to be a complete success.

LIME juice contains a very wholesome fruit acid and might well be substituted for vinegar for table use; there are so many who substitute that the vinegar on the table is always of doubtful quality, and the best is alive with squirming animalcules.

DURHAM the recent trial of a skin manipulator in Great Britain expert evidence proved that the active ingredient in a popular lotion is corrosive sublimate, and that the cost of the preparation, which is sold for two dollars and a half a bottle, was exactly one cent.

ALL OVER EUROPE.

FIRE is five per cent. more numerous in London on Saturday than on any other day in the week.

SINCE the reduction of cab fares in London the ratio of patronage to population has risen from 14.0 to 77.

GREEKS, on the loss of a relative, abstained from wine and agreeable food, took off all ornaments, dressed in coarse black stuff, shaved the head and rolled in mire or ashes.

MUNICIPAL restaurants have been established in many German cities as a means for minimizing begging and to relieve the worthy poor of the necessity of accepting food given in charity.

MEMBERS of the royal Irish constabulary, when appointed must be between nineteen and twenty-five years of age, unmarried, and are not allowed to serve in a county where they have relatives.

FIFTY-THREE per cent. of the lunatics in the asylums of Bengal are there entirely as the result of using "hashish," a poisonous drug. In Egypt, Greece and Turkey the use of the drug is forbidden by a stringent law.

ONLY women of extraordinary merit are permitted to wear trousers in France, and for this privilege they are each taxed from ten to twelve dollars a year. So far the privilege has only been granted to George Sand, Rosa Bonheur, Mme. Dujovne, the famous archaeologist, Mme. Poussin, the bearded woman; and two feminine stonecutters, Mesdames Fourreau and La Jeannette.

SCIENTIFIC SIFTINGS.

If a pint of water be added to a pint of proof spirit, the mixture will not make a quart. A chemical change is the explanation.

THE exact distance from either the north or south pole to the equator, measured along the earth's surface, is exactly 6,000 miles.

A NEW method of coloring iron has been discovered in England which entirely prevents rust, even though the metal be brought to a red heat.

THE animal which most nearly resembles a plant is probably *hymenocallis bicornis*, an insect found in India, which bears an extraordinary likeness to the flower of an orchid.

NOT AN AMERICAN.

The Written Word So Sought At to Tell About the Weather.

One of Chicago's schoolmarm, who is young, good looking and independent, is employing her long vacation in the profitable pastime of seeing the fair, says the Chicago Post. Often she goes along and studies what the most wants to without outside hindrance and is happy in the freedom of American womanhood. At such times, naturally, she lurches alone. One day on her way to the grounds she dropped into the cafe of a fashionable downtown hotel. The luncheon was good, and she was so taken up with attending to her share of it that she would never have noticed her *vis-a-vis* had it not been for his remarking affably: "Aw, good morning; it's a nice day."

The young schoolmarm looked up suddenly, but the man was a stranger to her, and she only gave him a look which ought to have conveyed a meaning even to the dexterity of a British mind. That didn't discourage him the least bit.

"A werry nice day for the fair," he commented.

Then the young woman took light of grace.

"You are not an American," she said.

The fellow braked up—he was encouraged then; so he settled his glass in his eye and tugged at his mustache and exclaimed: "Aw, no!" in a way that was perfectly killing.

"I thought not," said the young woman, quietly. "Americans are mostly gentlemen!"

Afterward, in telling the story, she remarked naively: "But, you know, I don't believe I should have been so resentful if he had started the conversation with anything else but a remark on the weather. I couldn't stand that kind of an idiot, could I?"

AN ELEPHANT'S LOVE.

It Was Stated on a Surgeon for the Kind Office.

An English civil engineer, resident of Calcutta, has in his possession a valuable elephant, to which he is much attached, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Not long ago the animal was afflicted with a very troublesome inflammation of the eye, from which he lost his sight. The disconsolate owner consulted a surgeon and begged him to do his utmost to cure the elephant. The surgeon decided to use laque infernalis, a remedy which is very efficacious in similar afflictions of the human eye. The keeper was called, and a few moments afterward the elephant was made to kneel down before the man of science, who quickly treated one of the inflamed eyes with the caustic. As soon as the elephant felt the effects of the burning solution, he uttered a terrific roar and, maddened with pain, ran around in his cage, tearing down everything that came in his way. It was several hours before he could be pacified by his keeper. When several days afterward the surgeon paid his second visit, he found to his great surprise that his treatment had worked wonders, for the eye was entirely cured. He decided to use the same remedy on the other eye, but, to avoid all danger, ordered the animal to be chained. This precaution, however, was unnecessary, for as soon as the elephant heard the surgeon's voice he knelt down before him of his own accord and during the entire operation, which was very painful, uttered no cry, but instead rubbed his trunk ceaselessly up and down the surgeon's body. When the latter had finished the operation the animal followed him to the door of his cage and seemed loth to part with him. The second treatment resulted in the entire cure of the eyes of the elephant.

Changing Chirography.

The changes in fashionable handwriting during the past ten years have been marked. Young girls of to-day write in large and usually firm characters, while a surprising number of young men, not trained to clericalness and struggling between several recognized standards of a good masculine handwriting, produce letters of a singularly childish style of penmanship. But leaving out these conditions of youth and transition with their more or less fascinating suggestions of "equal change" in the intellectual fashions of young men and maidens, there is an inexhaustible interest in the study of mature handwriting, from the point of view of the subtle clairvoyant, interviewer of other people's minds and methods. For example, most literary men nowadays write a small hand. The phrase literary men is very sweeping in this connection and is by no means limited to the producers of pure literature in this country. In that case there would be next to nothing to say, especially if the literature produced was restricted to that genuinely subdued with style. Literary men in this sense means also all men who have the power and also a most surprising knack in returning to others of the craft their own ambitious productions.

Severity of Antarctic Winters.

It is a remarkable fact that the climate of the southern polar region is much more severe than that of corresponding regions to the north. It is well known that a race of human beings live within the arctic circle with some degree of comfort, but at a corresponding degree of latitude at the south all is one dreary waste, wholly uninhabitable.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 23 1893

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Elia E. Brady, Postmaster.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 12 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.
Haltbrook—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Koenig and James Bortland, of Bodie, were here on Sunday.
James Sturgeon was over from Mono Lake on Monday and made a social call.
Harvey Boone was over from Bodie on Sunday, and returned on Monday with Mrs. Boone and child, who will spend Christmas in Bodie.
Ex-Supervisor Stewart and R. Kerwin were over from Lundy the first of the week.
A. F. Bryant and wife, and Miss Annie Bryant, left for San Francisco on Tuesday morning, in their own conveyance to Carson. They will spend the winter in that section, hoping to regain health, and return in the spring.
Mr. Tamm, wife, of this paper, have been rustling at Eden Vale, Santa Clara county. "Uncle Bob" has entirely recovered from his late sickness, and writes that he never was better. Mrs. Folger's health is much better.
Mrs. Sam. Fales and daughter, Mrs. J. G. Pimental and son, arrived from Mason Valley, visiting the Hot Springs.
Ed. Whittemore has returned from his trip to Mason and Smith Valleys.

THIRTY DAYS.—The Southern Pacific has decided to limit its Midwinter Fair excursion tickets to San Francisco to thirty days. This will allow our Mono people a good visit to San Francisco, and ample time to spend all their money—and send home for more to come home on. The fair bids fair to depopulate the interior counties after the 1st of January, and that is financially, as everybody—men, women and children are saving every dime "to go to the fair." It is pretty safe for us to assert that every grown person in Bridgeport expects to visit the fair, and many have already departed, so as to take it all in.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—There will be a Christmas Tree this Saturday evening at Bryant's Hall. The exercises to commence at 7:30 sharp, so as to have the presents distributed and the floor cleared in time to give the little folks ample time to dance and romp before the Sabbath comes in. A committee will be in attendance this afternoon to receive presents and place them on the tree. Notwithstanding the Cleveland frost that has overspread the land, the harvest bids fair to be a good one this evening.

BE PROMPT.—It is to be hoped that the dancing people of Bridgeport will be prompt in their arrival at the hall on Monday evening next, so that the grand march may commence at 8:30 sharp. They should remember that those coming from other camps to our dances do not like to lose an hour or so waiting for dilatory Bridgeporters to start the entertainment. There is no reason why our dances should not commence at an early hour, instead of at 10 o'clock as they usually do.

THREE TIMES.—At a raffle here last Saturday night, out of thirty chances there were three ties of 43, and the last throw of each was 18—a result not likely to happen in a thousand times. There was also a tie in the chances of two ladies, for whom 25 was thrown, the highest and lowest each taking a prize.

THE PENALTY.—Under the law making the selling or furnishing liquor to Indians a State Prison offense, the penalty, in the discretion of the Court, may be imprisonment in the State Prison for a term from 6 months to five years, but not to exceed five years.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.—We wish our friends patrons and enemies, all a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and may you all enjoy many returns of both, and prosperously attend you in your undertakings.
HOLIDAYS.—The public school was closed yesterday afternoon until after the holidays. To-night the youngsters will have their frolic at the Christmas Tree at Bryant's Hall.
RAIN.—We had a smart shower of rain on Thursday night. And yesterday, rain and snow squalls, and sometimes, not much of either.
SHOOTING TRIAL.—The second trial of Grues for selling liquor to Indians, is set for the 27th—Wednesday next.
RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Peck will hold services, at the school house, on Wednesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.
The thermometer this morning at 7:30 was 14 above zero.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Virden, J.

The hearing of the demurrer to the amended complaint in the case of Blamsh and vs. Gregory et al. passed without action, on account of the disqualification of the judge to hear it.
Estate of Chas. Engleton, deceased.
Three appraisers appointed to re-appraise the real estate, more than a year having elapsed since the former appraisal.
Estate of Rev. Father Nix, deceased.
Three appraisers appointed, and estate appraised at \$310.
Estate of James Roy, deceased. Thos. H. Leggett, M. L. Virden and Harvey Boone appointed appraisers.
Jesus Coronado vs. Alex. McKeever. Remittitur of the Supreme Court, dismissing the appeal, filed.

APPEAL DENIED.—The case of Colorado vs. McKeever, charging the defendant with malicious prosecution, was heard in the Supreme Court on the 13th of last month, and on Tuesday last the remittitur was handed down, showing the appeal dismissed. Forbes & Denmore, of Independence were attorneys for the plaintiff, and W. O. Parker, of Bridgeport, for the defendant. This is the third appeal taken from Judge Virden's decisions that has been dismissed by the Supreme Court within the past year, the practical effect of a dismissal of an appeal being the same as an affirmation of the judgment of the Superior Court.

THE BALL.—The Christmas Ball on Monday night will be a fine one. The music will be the best we have had for a long time, and Mrs. Norma Hantoon will prepare one of her well known fine suppers. Tickets to the dance will be \$1.50.

THE COLUMBIA DEER CALENDAR, which is issued annually by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Columbia Bicycle fame, is out for 1894, much improved in appearance. It is a pad calendar of the same size and shape as those of previous years, having a leaf for each day, but its attractiveness has been heightened by the work of a clever artist, who has scattered a series of bright pen-drawings through its pages. It also contains, as usual, many appropriate and interesting contributions from people both bright and wise.

Reports are still current of the wonderful richness of the new gold find at Redrock Canyon. It is said there are about 500 men already on the ground and more coming. Recently a ledge has been found that is rich in gold and is supposed to be the supply of the placer diggings. The placer ground is wonderfully rich, and with water would yield fabulous returns. As it is, the earth is carried in sacks to water and yields enormous returns. There is a big excitement in that region over the find.—Inyo Independent.

There is a possibility that nickel and cobalt both exist in Lyon county. Some prospectors have samples of ore that they do not know much about, but will have analyzed soon to see what it contains.

Buel Lathrop has discovered what is supposed to be a good copper mine a short distance from Dayton. Assays from some of the ore go 45 percent.—Lyon County, Nev. Times.

The Daughters of the Good Shepherd should find some better business than trying to get Governor Marham to commute the sentence of the murderer McNulty, who should have been hung long ago. He is to hang on the 29th. If the Governor does not interfere.

We call attention to the advertisement in our columns of Dr. Jordan & Co's Great Museum of Anatomy. Everybody should visit this museum. It will enable them to more thoroughly understand themselves and the physical secrets and mysteries of human kind.

A HERALD OF THE INFANT YEAR.
Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1894 will be signalled by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

GRAND CHRISTMAS BALL

AT
BRYANT'S HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 25th.

COMMITTEES.
FLOOR.
(Red Roosters)
Daniel Smith, Geo. Kirkwood, B. D. Barnes, Geo. Hughes, Wesley Stewart, Francis Hughes.
RECEPTION.
(Blue Roosters)
J. D. Murnighan, B. L. Simmons, Wm. Hughes, Sam. Smith, Howard Kirkwood, Harry Curney.
FLOOR DIRECTOR.
(White Roosters)
Emory E. Kirkwood.
GRAND MARCH AT 8:30 SHARP.
Admission (Gentlemen and Ladies) 50c.
4142.

COLORADO OR CALIFORNIA.

The Miners of This State Challenged to an Exhibit.

A DANGEROUS COMPETITOR.

Unless the Golden State Makes the Very Best Possible Mineral Showing at the Midwinter Fair Her Glory Will Be Jeopardized.

California is not to be permitted to gather all the laurels of a mining exhibit at the Midwinter Fair, unless the miners of the state push themselves to the mightiest efforts. Colorado is to be a vigorous and dangerous competitor for the honors and emoluments which will naturally come to the region making the most effective display.
Colorado is particularly supposed to be a silver producing state, and silver is just now somewhat in eclipse. But the "Battle Born State" has a deal of reserved energy, and it will bring to California an exhibit of its gold mining resources to challenge comparison with the exhibit of the Golden State.
Colorado has arranged to show the actual operations of gold quartz mining, and will expend energy, time and money in making that exhibit one of the great attractions of the big fair. Those in charge of the exhibit will be persistent and energetic in advertising their state's possibilities and operations. They have issued a bold challenge and are going about their work as if they intended to win the contest.
This challenge should stir all California miners to renewed endeavors, to complete harmony of purpose, and to the greatest generosity in the matter of contributions. The active committee having in charge this state's display have called for \$25,000 in money to make that display what it should be. In order to successfully cope with Colorado in the contest for supremacy they will need every cent of that amount.
The importance of this contest cannot be too seriously considered by those engaged in mining in California. There will be hundreds and perhaps thousands of capitalists and their representatives visit the Midwinter Fair for the sole purpose of obtaining information which will lead to investment in mining properties. If Colorado is permitted to make the more impressive display the money of these capitalists will be directed toward that state. If California shows her mineral resources at her best, the money will be invested here.
So the question is presented: Will the miners of California show sufficient liberality and energy to undertake and eclipse Colorado? The answer is with the miners themselves. On this subject the San Francisco Examiner has published the following editorial:

A CHALLENGE FROM COLORADO.
Colorado is coming to California to make a mining exhibit at the Midwinter Fair. The "Battle Born State" will board the lion in his den and make a display of his prowess in mining and gold production. This very fact should stir the mining men of California to renewed endeavors to make their exhibit such a one that strangers casting about for points on the mining industry should say with honest hearts that Colorado is the great gold producing state of the Union. The fact that California is far in the lead in this particular must be made so plain that "the way-faring man, though a fool, cannot err therein."
Mining in California is now in a better condition than it has been for many years. The slump in the price of silver and the closing down of so many silver mines have directed a great deal of capital toward the gold bearing lodes and gravel channels of this state. New mines are being opened up in all directions, and work on the older properties is being prosecuted with renewed vigor. This year's output of gold bids fair to rival that of the years before hydraulic mining was stopped.
But now one little slip may check all this progress, and that slip may be made by having a mining exhibit at the Midwinter Fair. It is evident that Colorado intends to do her best to win the palm from California right on the latter's own territory. If she should succeed in making a more attractive display than California (foreign capitalists looking for investments, and naturally seeking a directory of such things in the Midwinter Fair, will surely take their money to invest in the mining industry of Colorado.)
Colorado will spend money and energy in making her show a success. She made a much better display at Chicago than California in the matter of minerals and mining. If she is permitted to do the same right here in San Francisco, it will be nothing short of disastrous. What is needed is money and energy. The energy is being expended by the committee having the state's mining exhibit in charge. The committee is made up of men selected by the miners' association. They are familiar with the state's mineral resources. They are full of ideas for showing these resources to the best advantage. But their energy will not be effective if the mining men of California do not earnestly second their efforts and place sufficient money in their hands to enable them to carry out their ideas.
This is not a time for sitting, but for energy. It is a time for pushing forward, not hanging back. If the miners of California neglect their present opportunity they will not deserve prosperity.

The following contributions have recently been received by the committee having the California mining exhibit in charge: Alvinna Hayward and the Utah Mining Co., \$1,000; Kennedy Mining Co., \$500; W. W. Shaw, \$250; Miller, Elmer & Scott, \$100; Roebbing & Son, \$50; Washburn & Co., \$50; Hallide & Co., \$50; Sierra Buttes Mining Co., \$100; D. M. Burns, \$100; Thomas Flint, Jr., \$50; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., \$100; Bank of California, \$250; S. J. Hamdy, \$100; John Taylor & Co., \$100; Miners in the Savannah mine, Grub Gulch, \$25; John and Edward Coleman, \$50; Cash, \$50.
Many mine owners are agreeing to send ore to the quartz mill which is to be in operation and to donate to the committee the net proceeds resulting from the milling of the ore.
The committee is meeting almost daily and arranging new projects for making the exhibit a success.



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Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.
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WALKING CLUBS FOR GIRLS.

Walking clubs are the popular fad through September and October. One very exclusive club which was formed in St. Louis recently consists of eight members. Athletic girls they are who have been at the seashore and mountains all the summer. They were restless when they reached town for outdoor exercises, so the club was immediately started. It meets once a week on Friday afternoons. The plan is that each week a different walk shall be taken. In describing the walking costumes, the Post-Dispatch says they were very sensible gowns, indeed. One was a brown cheyot made with a full plain skirt, trimmed around the bottom with four rows of black and gilt braid. With this was worn a waistcoat of scarlet broadcloth, glistening gilt buttons, and over it a loose three-quarter length jacket. This was elaborately braided and made with revers and epaulettes over the shoulders. At dinner the coat was removed and a little Eton jacket of the cheyot, with scarlet sleeves, substituted. An extremely novel hopsacking gown was also present. It was black, the skirt trimmed with two rows of guipure insertion over a lining in the new blue shade. The baby waist tucked in beneath a belt. It was made with a deep yoke of the insertion, which showed very plainly its silk lining. A jaunty little cape in black, with wide guipure revers, completed the costume.

Martha Washington's Slippers.
A curious memento of Charles Thomson, the first secretary of the continental congress, has just turned up in Lower Merion township, in Montgomery county, where he passed his declining years. Catherine Scheetz, an old lady who lives in a little frame house on Mill creek, treasures, among many relics of the revolution, a look of the distinguished statesman's hair. This came into her mother's possession soon after Thomson's death in 1844 and was handed down to Miss Scheetz as a precious heirloom. It has preserved its original color, a grizzled white, to a wonderful degree. Miss Scheetz also has a pair of white high-heeled slippers which were once Martha Washington's. The heels of these slippers would awe even the most experienced modern society belle, tapering off to about a half-inch square at the bottom in their height of three inches.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the apparatus and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. **THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY**, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 619 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it, for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interference cases, intrusions, validity reports, and gives special attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.
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Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

THE CHINESE LEGATION.

Impressiveness of the Emperor's New Representatives.

Under Existing Relations Between Us and China the Celestials Will Receive No Favors from Americans.

It would seem that China intended to impress Americans with its importance, judging from the size and gorgeousness of the legation it has sent here to treat in the name of the emperor, says a Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser. When the suite landed in San Francisco there were over eighty in the train of Yung Yu. But as some were left as consuls on the Pacific coast the legation has dwindled to fifty-nine persons in all. This, of course, includes Mme. Yung Yu, four children and as many nurses.

The entire legation is now domiciled at a leading hotel. There nightly a crowd gathers to catch a glimpse of the Celestials. Since their installation at the hotel all who are entitled to call as dignitaries, and many who are not, have taken advantage of their prerogative and presented themselves to Yung Yu. The court etiquette forbids Mme. Yung Yu from being seen by any except her maids and immediate household. So no one can get a glimpse of this strange little woman. Mme. Yung's predecessor was not allowed to appear at her own state dinners, nor permitted to receive a caller. The wife of the Chinese minister is forced to absolute seclusion. When she goes for a drive it is with her entire head covered with yards of impenetrable material. The wife of the Japanese minister, on the contrary, Mme. Munemitsu Mutu, is one of the most ultra-fashionable women in Washington, and her entertainments are gems.

The new legation has taken three months for which the Chinese government pays twenty thousand dollars a year. The United States paid two hundred dollars a day for the board of the suite while her suite occupied these quarters. Yung Yu is paying five hundred dollars a day and says he thinks it very cheap. While the women are sequestered the men have the run of the house and make themselves thoroughly at home. A part of the delegation were once in England and speak the English language fluently. They have the free and easy manner of the westerner and show a disposition to talk to anyone who will listen. The minister is as dark as a sun-burned mulatto, being at least three shades blacker than the other members of the delegation.

Yang Yu says he is very well pleased with American cooking, but he has taken the precaution to provide himself with a Chinese cook, and has installed him in the hotel kitchen. The legation eat but little meat, dining chiefly on vegetables. Yung Yu has never been out of China before. He was not a man of the highest rank in China, but, like Koko, though in a different way, rose to distinction. He was an official in the province of Chin Kiang, which corresponds there to the position of collector of the Boston port here. It was strictly on his merit that he was promoted by the prime minister to represent the emperor in this country, pending the delicate relations between the two nations in consequence of the Geary act. As long as there are any strained relations existing no member of the legation will be allowed to accept the hospitality of an American, that being the law of the empire.

LAID BY THE FABLED ROO.

Important Discovery in Madagascar of the Egg of the Extinct Gigantic Bird.

A large specimen of the egg of the extinct bird, the *Aepyornis*, or *Elephas*, as the extinct gigantic bird of Madagascar is called, has been secured by Mr. J. Procter, of Tamatave and Prince's square, W. who has brought the curiosity to London. It was discovered by some natives about twenty miles to the southward of St. Augustine's bay, on the southwest coast of Madagascar. It was floating on the calm sea, within twenty yards of the beach, and is supposed to have been washed away with the freshets, which caused the early part of the year. The childlike longshoreman of the antipodes, claiming that the egg had a value, showed the unusual piece of fossil with a view to sale, and it was then that the bird-headed Mr. Procter, the egg, which is whitish, brown in color and unbroken, is a fine specimen, 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, and an even higher value is placed upon it than upon the egg of the great auk, which lived in the memory of man. The Brobdignagian proportions of the egg are better demonstrated by comparison with the egg of the ostrich and crocodile. An ostrich's egg is about 1 1/2 inches long, and the contents of six such are only equal to one egg of the *Aepyornis*. The measurements of the egg of the crocodile are normally 9 inches long, and it would require the contents of 100 such eggs to equal the contents of this great egg, or 144 eggs of the homely fowl, or 500 of the kind disposed of in London sold for 2100, through cracked.

Work of a Royal Inventor.

The signaling apparatus invented by Prince Louis of Battenberg, which is seen in the Royal Sovereign, has received notices of approbation from various competent naval judges, says a London letter. The contrivance consists of a sort of collapsible spheroid, capless, which is opened and shut like an umbrella, visible at sea for a far greater distance than by a light, and which can be used without difficulty. If Admiral Battenberg and the signaling department are really in the right, it will probably be universally adopted, to the satisfaction of the clever inventor, who is said to have been helped by Capt. Percy Scott, now employed on signal books at the admiralty.

A BITTER WINTER.

All the Portents of Nature Indicate Prolonged Cold.

From the news columns of our rural contemporaries, says the New York Mail and Express, we have gathered certain signs and portents which presage the coming of a cruel and bitter winter. The homespun weather prophet, combing the hayseeds from his beard and eyebrows, has examined the prognostications of Dame Nature, and, studying the hints of Mother Earth, has arrived at the conclusion that now is the time to lay in coal, for already the bushy whiskers of winter are heavily frosted and the breath of the north wind gives promise of weary months of chill and snow.

The animal kingdom is already arrayed against the coming cold. Throughout New England the squirrels have an unusually heavy cover of fur, and the coats of the cattle and horses are thick and rough. The fox pelts are unusually fine and the mink and weasel have donned extra heavy winter ulsters. In the Adirondacks the deer have been forewarned and are unusually well wrapped up in the coverings which an all-wise Providence has provided.

Around the farm also signs are not wanting. The corn husks are much thicker than usual, and instead of being a light lemon hue are of a deep orange tint, a well-established sign of the approach of a cold winter. The goose bone tells the same story, for the spots are larger and whiter than usual, and the hog's "melt" runs jagged instead of smooth. Nor is this all. The partridge and woodcock are haunting the farms and the grain fields, and the wild ducks are flying in U-shaped instead of V-shaped flocks toward the south. The squirrels and chipmunks are unusually busy laying up extra supplies of winter fodder, and the ground hogs have almost disappeared. Already the green frogs are changing their skins and seeking the bottom of wells and springs for their winter quarters, and the snakes have sought their nests under the roots of the trees.

Of course many of these signs may be unreliable. Chipmunks are apt to be aggressively busy at this season, and frogs and snakes are not always to be depended on. But the goose drone can generally be accepted as a truthful index to the weather, and the hog's "melt" is looked upon in rural communities as not to be gained. Our advice, then, is to get out your winter clothes and to fill the coal bin. Polish up the runners of the sleigh and heap up the woodpile. Fix the saws, back and file the saw. See that the stove pipes are clear of soot. Then put your trust in Providence and your money in the savings bank, and prepare to enjoy the hundred and one delights of a stiff, cold winter.

GIRLS HAVE A NEW FAD.

They Look for Young Men with Rings on Their Fingers.

Young men have been wondering what it all could mean. For the last few weeks whenever a young man met a young lady of his acquaintance she would closely examine his fingers, and, finding a ring there, would turn it around two or three times and be satisfied. When asked for an explanation the young lady would of course evade the subject and laugh most sweetly at what she would innocently call a joke. But the secret is out and it has come to the ears of the young men. Now the fun will be all on the other side. It is a new craze, this turning of rings on the fingers of young men by their lady friends. Where it came from no one knows; why the girls have all taken it up they of course will not explain themselves. They think it just too lovely, that's all.

There is a firm down town which employs a large number of young men and women, and much time is wasted there during the day by the practice of this craze. Recently one of the employers discovered what it all meant, and now there is a sign posted conspicuously in the room which reads: "Any employee caught practicing the ring-turning business will be immediately discharged." I asked a member of the firm what it was all about, says a writer in the New York Herald.

"Why, it's the craziest thing you ever heard of," he said. "The idea is this: If a young lady meets a young man with a ring on his finger she is to turn the ring two or three times. Then, with another man the same thing, and so on, until she has turned rings to the extent of about twenty-four times. Then the next thing to do is to look for a married person, male or female, wearing a marriage ring. This ring she is to turn twice, and the next man she shakes hands with will be her husband."

"Crazy, isn't it?" said the dignified employer with a laugh. "But that sign there has put a stop to it in this place. The time we have lost through it would amount to days."

I asked one of the young ladies if all this was true. After some hesitation she admitted with many blushes, that it was.

"Of course you girls only do it for a joke," said I.

"O, no," replied she, very seriously, "we all believe in it. Why, I know of a young lady myself who married the very man she shook hands with after turning the marriage ring. It comes true every time."

A New Toilet Article.

A "massage stone" is coming into use in England that is made of unglazed china and provided with a sort of small lump for holding in the hand and has the rubbing surface slightly undulated, not to say ridged. The stone is white and even when used on recently washed skin it soon becomes darkened, showing that it squeezes a good deal of material from the pores.

TRAINING FOR WAR.

Naval and Military Preparations in the Celestial Empire.

The Heavy Chinese Armaments Shown to Their Neighbors Condition Are Providing Themselves with Improved Implements of War.

M. Henri Bryon, the correspondent of the *Figaro* of Paris, at present traveling in China, gives the following account of the naval and military preparations which are going on in the Celestial empire:

A fact of the highest importance, which for all that has escaped the notice of diplomatists, consuls, and my English confreres of the east, has just come to light in China. I mean the sudden transformation of the old and childish method of warfare so long in use in that country. The Chinese art of war has become thoroughly modernized, and tends to rival that of the western nations. The illustrations man who has brought about this radical transformation is Viceroy Li Hong-Tehang. It is at Tientsin that he is operating. Tientsin is the industrial center of war material, where the agents of Canon, Krupp and the Armstrongs enter into competition for the acceptance of their deadly wares. In the tournament of the rivals the Germans have almost always carried off the prizes. At Port Arthur, in the province of Petchili, there are splendid cruisers, battleships and gunboats, built with all the recent improvements of naval science. It is noteworthy that a regular fleet has been created here in less than six years.

Since the last Franco-Chinese war the Celestials have opened their eyes. That great, sleepy people has become aroused. Li Hong-Tehang has rudely shaken off their night covering. He has undertaken the task of waking them up thoroughly. He can claim the honor of having created genuine soldiers, organized in European style, and armed with the improved modern rifles.

On visiting the Imperial military school at Tientsin I had a chance to see the soldiers maneuvering. Their exercises had the trade mark of their training. Their movements, regular, stiff and sturdy and their heavy and noisy march, with automatic precision, clearly indicated that German instructors had been there. Li Hong-Tehang has reformed the army of China.

A German artillery officer, Maj. von Richter, has been commissioned by the viceroy to organize the new army of the north, that is to say, in the province of Petchili. Another officer from Berlin is installed at the arsenal at Tikon, not far from the forts that command the entrance of the Pei Ho. Under his direction Chinese workmen turn out enormous quantities of shot, shell and shrapnel. The Krupp establishment supplies the forts and ramparts with guns of the latest pattern.

Such is the progress in China. The destructive industry is booming in that country. China is arming, and arming formidably, and her present aim is to find within herself the military resources and the war material that she was formerly obliged to procure elsewhere. She is erecting upon different points of her immense territory numerous and important arsenals, workshops and foundries, which change completely the national character of the country by modifying it in the European sense. The city of Han-Yang, an insignificant little place a short time ago, has now become, in less than a year, a military post of the first order, which is destined in the future to outstrip all the others. It is the center of great works and gigantic foundries, workshops, brickyards and rifle factories.

From Han-Yang, which is the central and strategic point of the empire, a railway is about to be built which will join Peking to the north and Canton.

The arsenal of Nankin, which I was permitted to inspect, is a vast construction, entirely modern. It is supplied with all the modern material for the manufacture of engines of war, and from this place guns and rifles are abundantly supplied to the army. The rifles that are made at Nankin are something new. They are like our duck-guns very heavy, and are handled by two men. But their range is extremely long. I have procured some of the cartridges of these guns. They are furnished with metallic cases.

This Nankin arsenal provides for everything. There are molds for shells of different sizes and forms, and one large section of the building is devoted entirely to the construction of the artillery of the fleet. I found there guns of the Hotchkiss, Maxim and Nordenfled patterns.

But it is not necessary to enter into further details and to multiply examples. What I have seen in the center of China exists also in the north and in the south. Throughout the empire the manufacture of arms goes on with a feverish activity. China is working for war, and the time will soon come when she will be supplied with armaments equal in quantity and in number to those of the greatest European nations.

A Girl's Ideal.

A girl never marries her ideal. One reason is that she seldom finds him, and when she does she doesn't like him. Another reason is, the material man is so dreadfully unlike the one of her imagination. A girl is an inconsistent creature, anyway. As sure as she fashions the idol of her mind's eye as a great, fierce, black-mustached, brigandish-looking individual, the end will be a promise to love and obey some meek, friskled, red-haired person who cannot forget his affection for chocolate caramels and football scrimmages. Most dreadful is the fate of the little woman who admires the jolly man who can laugh at paperweight biscuits and boiled beefsteak, for she invariably falls head over heels in love with some solemn, stately man whose very photograph makes her dumb with silent awe.

MEDICAL.



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A GROOM'S PREDICAMENT.

He Escaped Because His Wife's Pious Uncle Was Very Deaf.

A bride tells of a difficult moment of her recent wedding trip. A few days of it were spent with an uncle of hers, very deaf and very pious.

When they sat down to dinner on the night of their arrival, with a considerable company of relatives assembled to do them honor, the uncle exploded a bomb shell by asking the groom to say grace.

Much embarrassed, as he was unaccustomed to officiating in this way, he leaned forward, murmuring a request to be excused. Whereupon the uncle, watching him, only waited until his lips stopped moving to utter a sonorous "Amen!" in response.

It is hardly necessary to add that not only did the blessing for that meal go unsaid, but also that the effort of everybody, except the uncle, to keep from laughing quite took away the appetites for the first course.

The Price of Food in Europe.

The price of food varies as greatly in European as in American cities. Prime beef averages in Vienna 10 cents a pound, in Prague 14 cents, in Rome and Buda-Pesth 17 cents, in Paris 34 and 39 cents, in Lille 34 cents. Flour in Buda-Pesth sells for 3 1/2 cents; for 5 cents in Paris, Frankfurt and Florence; for 4 cents in Berlin; for 4 1/2 cents in Lille. Bread in Lille costs 3 1/2 cents a pound, and in Berlin 4 1/2 cents. Potatoes are under 2 cents a pound in all the cities except Hamburg. Rice ranges from 2 1/2 cents a pound in Brussels to 10 cents elsewhere. In Brussels coffee is had from the Dutch colonies for 28 1/2 cents a pound, while in Berlin it is 52 1/2 cents and in Paris (roasted) 60 cents.

Gracefulness of Siamese Girls.

The Siamese girls are the most graceful women in the world. Their joints are very supple, and a part of their education is made up of bending their joints back and forth to make them so. They are all short-haired, and when young they are as plump as partridges and as straight as the palm trees of their own beautiful land. As they grow older they become wrinkled and ugly, and the most of them ruin their teeth from chewing the betel.

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